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MARKET REVIEW

Nine hundred and thirteen thousand short tons, raw value, of sugar were available to be charged to quotas after October 31, 1955, compared to 936,000 tons available during the last two months of 1954, including the 50,000-ton increase which became effective during that period. Cane sugar refiners and importers had stocks of 503,000 tons as of October 31, 1955, compared to 497,000 tons a year earlier.

Unfilled balances of 724,000 tons of cane sugar were left to be charged to the quotas compared with only 611,000 which could be charged to 1954 quotas in November and December. On the other hand, only 189,000 tons of beet sugar were available for marketing during the last two months of this year, while 325,000 tons of unfilled beet sugar quota were available as of October 31, 1954. Of that total, 59,000 tons were marketed in the form of constructive deliveries at the end of 1954 leaving 266,000 tons actually delivered. Because of the small amount of beet sugar to be marketed, constructive deliveries are not anticipated this year.

In the West Coast States, a large proportion of sugar requirements for the remainder of the year is being met with Hawaiian sugar; more than 100,000 tons of unfilled Hawaiian quota were available for that purpose at the end of October. Only 90,000 tons of Puerto Rican sugar remained to be shipped. By contrast, the Cuban quota had a balance of 345,000 tons as compared to only 114,000 tons at the same time last year (including the 48,000-ton increase which became effective later).

Sugar deliveries for United States consumption through October totaled 7,213,000 tons and through November 12 amounted to 7,453,000 tons. For a meaningful comparison with deliveries during similar periods in 1954 and in 1953, 68,000 tons of constructive beet and mainland cane sugar deliveries at the end of 1954 must be added to 1955 deliveries and 129,000 tons of beet sugar deliveries at the end of 1953 must be added to 1954 deliveries. Thus, adjusted deliveries of 7,521,000 tons through November 12, 1955, compare with adjusted deliveries of 7,297,000 tons during the same period in 1954 and with 7,345,000 tons in 1953.

Following the 10-cent per 100 pounds increase in refined sugar prices in the Chicago-West and eastern territories other than Boston announced October 5 and in the southern region announced October 17, Boston refineries announced a 10-cent increase on October 27, but orders were taken at the 8.55 price for shipment through November 10. Pacific Coast prices were the last to be increased; prices that had prevailed since November 1953 were raised 15 cents to \$8.65 for cane and \$8.55 for beet sugar, effective with announcement on October 28. Beet sugar quotations are now \$8.45 in the eastern territory and \$8.30 in the Chicago-West territory, the same level as at the beginning of the year. However, since only 189,000 tons are available for marketing during the last two months of the year, the quoted prices are on a firmer basis than in previous months.

The price of raw sugar, duty paid New York, averaged 6.06 cents per pound during October 1955 compared with 5.96 cents during October 1954. From November 1 through 22, the price averaged 5.96 cents this year as against 6.17 cents during the same period last year. However, the 6.17-cent price related to rather limited marketings of offshore sugar since mainland cane sugar marketings which are typically sold at seasonal average prices were much larger in the early part of November 1954 than this year.

Significant elements related to the recent domestic raw sugar price situation have been the unusually high freight and insurance rate of 54 cents per 100 pounds from Cuba to New York and the 9-cent differential between that rate and the 45-cent rate from Cuba to Gulf Coast ports. In October 1954, freight and insurance from Cuba to New York averaged 35 cents and to Gulf ports 31 cents.

The world raw sugar price declined from an average of 3.28 cents per pound in October and an average of 3.23 cents during the first half of November to 3.15 cents on November 22.

The International Sugar Council will meet on November 28 and consider the estimate of the net import requirements of the free market in accordance with the provisions of Article 18 of the International Sugar Agreement.

COMPARATIVE TRENDS IN WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND TRADE

The population of the world is increasing at an estimated rate of about 1.1 percent or 30 million people each year. It grew from 2.1 billion people in 1935 to 2.6 billion in 1955. Assuming that sugar requirements increase at least at that rate, about 450,000 short tons of additional sugar are required each year. World production of centrifugal sugar has increased at the more rapid rate of about 2.3 percent a year since 1935 (figure 1). This has meant an average annual increase of over 750,000 tons since 1950. The growth pattern was interrupted during the decade 1940-1949, but it was resumed in 1950. Consequently, about 25 pounds of centrifugal sugar per person was produced in the world in 1935 while 1954 per capita production was about 31 pounds. While sugar production from the 1953-54 cane and beet crops was larger than consumption in 1954, indications are that sugar production from the 1954-55 cane and beet crops will be more nearly in balance with consumption in 1955. We can, therefore, put world centrifugal sugar consumption per person at not less than 30 pounds.

Consumption in individual countries varies widely from this average. The lowest, according to estimates, is on the Chinese mainland where per capita consumption is placed at 2 pounds including non-centrifugal sugar. In the United States, per capita consumption has been about 103 pounds, raw value, for some time. Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and some North European countries consumed even more sugar per person in 1954.

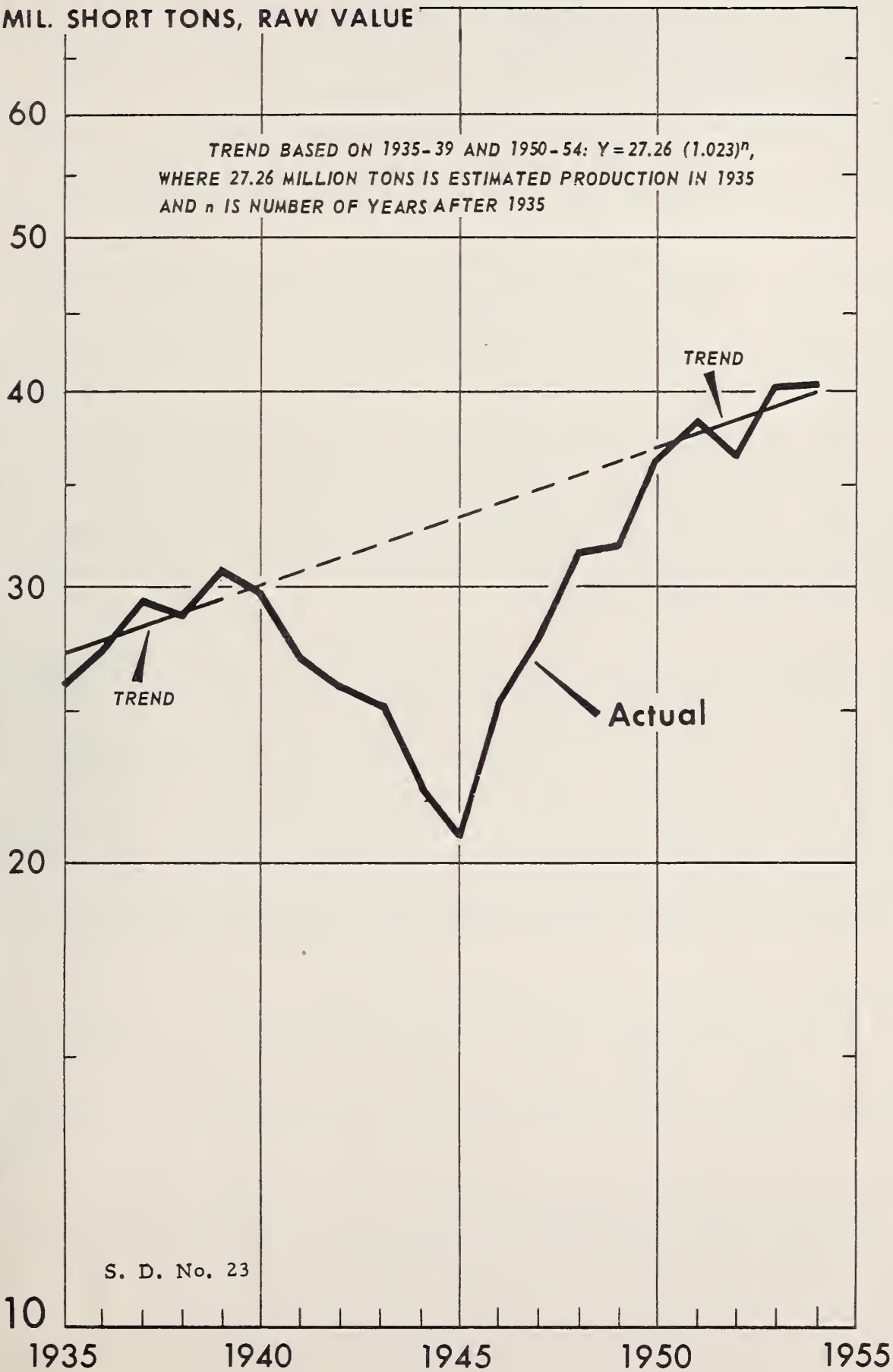
In contrast to the 2.3 percent annual growth rate in world sugar production, world sugar trade, as customarily reported, has grown only at the rate of the population increase, namely by about 1.1 percent per year since 1935-39. World centrifugal sugar imports totaled about 13.5 million short tons in 1954. This figure is in accord with the generally employed method of reporting world trade and was obtained by adding the raw value equivalent of import statistics of countries, territories, provinces, colonies, etc., all over the world.

Under this method of reporting world trade, considerable quantities of sugar are counted twice. For instance, Cuban or Dominican sugar imported by the United Kingdom for refining and reexport to, say, India or Switzerland would be counted, first, as United Kingdom imports and, second, as Indian or Swiss imports. Furthermore,

WORLD PRODUCTION OF CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR

MIL. SHORT TONS, RAW VALUE

TREND BASED ON 1935-39 AND 1950-54: $Y = 27.26 (1.023)^n$,
WHERE 27.26 MILLION TONS IS ESTIMATED PRODUCTION IN 1935
AND n IS NUMBER OF YEARS AFTER 1935



shipments of sugar received in the motherland from overseas territories are typically counted as imports even though they are really not international trade. Only United States import statistics exclude shipments from the domestic offshore areas (Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands). By contrast, sugar received in the United Kingdom from Empire sources, whether from the independent Dominions of Australia or South Africa or from colonies such as the West Indies, Mauritius, and Fiji, is considered as an import. Similarly, sugar received in France or Portugal from their overseas areas is recorded as an import.

Thus, the 13.5 million tons of sugar imports reported for 1954 can best be interpreted as the quantity of sugar transported in sea-borne traffic (except from United States offshore areas) plus the relatively small amounts of sugar moved entirely by land from countries of origin to countries of destination. If we relate the 13.5 million tons of sugar imports in 1954 to the 40.2 million tons of sugar produced from the 1953-54 sugarcane and sugar beet crops, we tend to overstate the proportion of world sugar production which moves in international trade. Actually, the proportion of sugar which is traded between nations amounts to less than one-third of all sugar produced.

Some nations may export sugar to other countries from one area while another area may import sugar from abroad. The French territories in Africa, for instance, imported about a quarter million tons of sugar from abroad in 1954, while Metropolitan France exported a like amount to foreign countries. One could consider this as half a million tons of sugar imports -- a quarter million tons imported from abroad into French African territories and a quarter million tons imported from France into India, Pakistan, Indochina, Switzerland, and a few other countries.

In essence, there is an all-inclusive concept of international trade under which sugar trans-shipped for refining is counted twice and sugar shipped from overseas territories to a motherland is also counted. Under another concept, only imports from foreign countries are considered and double counting is avoided.

There is still another concept under which only net trade is considered. This concept forms the basis of the export quotas under the International Sugar Agreement. To illustrate, the French Union imported approximately as much sugar in 1954 as it exported. Consequently, there was no net trade. Belgium imported about 54,000 short tons and exported 98,000 tons; thus,

Table 1. Centrifugal Sugar: World Production, Net Trade, and Consumption, by Countries or Groups of Countries 1954

	<u>Production 1/</u>	<u>Net exports</u>	<u>Net imports</u>	<u>Consumption and changes in stocks 2/</u>
	<u>million short tons, raw value</u>			
United States	4.8	-	3.9	8.7
Cuba	5.4	4.8	-	0.6
Philippines	1.4	1.0	-	0.4
British Commonwealth excl. India and Pakistan	5.1	-	0.7	5.8
USSR and other East European Communist countries	6.1	0.6	-	5.5
French Union	2.2	-	-	2.2
Western Europe (other than France and United Kingdom)	5.2	-	0.8	6.0
India, Pakistan, and Burma	1.4	-	1.0	2.4
Japan	-	-	1.1	1.1
Taiwan	0.8	0.6	-	0.2
Indonesia	0.7	0.2	-	0.5
Other Asian importing countries	0.2	-	0.5	0.7
Mexico	1.0	0.1	-	0.9
Dominican Republic	0.7	0.6	-	0.1
Argentina	0.8	-	-	0.8
Brazil	2.3	0.2	-	2.1
Peru	0.7	0.5	-	0.2
Other South American countries	0.5	-	0.4	0.9
Others and rounding errors	<u>0.9 3/</u>	<u>0.2 4/</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>1.1 3/</u>
Total	<u>40.2</u>	<u>8.8 5/</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>40.2</u>

1/ Sugar production from the sugarcane and sugar beet crops of 1953-54 beginning with the Southern Hemisphere cane harvest in May or June 1953 and with the Northern Hemisphere beet campaign in the fall of 1954.

2/ Important known stock changes in million tons: United States / 0.2, Cuba / 0.4, Philippines / 0.1.

3/ Primarily production and consumption in Egypt, Portuguese areas, Turkey, and Central American countries not specifically mentioned.

4/ East German and Hungarian exports to the USSR and Danish exports to other Western European countries. Such exports are truly international trade, but cancel out because of the grouping of countries in the table.

5/ Sum of 3.9 million exports to the United States, 3.9 million tons of International Sugar Agreement quota charges, and 1.1 million tons of net exports of non-members minus their exports to the United States. True total before rounding is 8.8 million tons.

net trade amounted to 44,000 tons of exports. Total net exports in the world were about 8.8 million short tons in 1954, only 22 percent of world sugar production from the 1953-54 sugarcane and sugar beet crops (see Table 1).

Net imports of sugar to the United States amounted to 3.9 million tons in 1954 and accounted for 44 percent of total net imports. The balance of 4.9 million tons constituted world free market sugar imports. This term refers to sugar which moves in international trade outside of preferential systems. Examples of the latter are (1) British Commonwealth preference and (2) the preference accorded to Cuban and Philippines sugar in the United States.

Preference may be in the form of lower tariff rates or in the form of a quota system or both. United States sugar imports from countries other than Cuba and the Philippines are subject to the "most-favored-nation" duty rate often called "full duty" in contrast to the lower preferential rate applicable to Cuban sugar. In view of this, such imports, primarily from Peru, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Haiti, were sometimes considered non-preferential world-free-market trade. However, since these imports come under the quota provisions of the United States Sugar Act, this trade is in fact also preferential and not part of the world free market. Nevertheless, in the sense of interchange between nations, United States sugar imports from Cuba, the Philippines, and all "full duty" countries are truly international trade regardless of their preferential status.

By the same logic, sugar imports into the United Kingdom from the independent Dominions of Australia and South Africa might be considered international trade. However, British Commonwealth trade is generally considered as a special phenomenon, somewhere in between national and international trade. The Commonwealth has therefore been regarded as a unit in Tables 1 and 2. However, there is nothing axiomatic about the arrangement presented. One could very well treat Australia, South Africa, Canada, Ceylon, and New Zealand as separate entities. For 1954, this would add to the net import column about 0.7 million tons of sugar imported into the United Kingdom from Australia and South Africa and a similar amount imported into Canada, Ceylon, and New Zealand from Commonwealth sources which are not dependencies of these three Dominions. This would raise net import and net export totals to slightly over 10 million tons. The United States share of total net imports would still amount to 38 percent.

Table 2. Centrifugal Sugar: World Production, Net Trade, and Consumption, by Countries or Groups of Countries, 1935-39 1/

	<u>Pro-</u> <u>duction</u>	<u>Net</u> <u>exports</u>	<u>Net</u> <u>imports</u>	<u>Consumption</u> <u>and changes</u> <u>in stocks</u>
	<u>million short tons, raw value</u>			
United States	4.0	-	2.9	6.9
Cuba	3.2	2.9	-	0.1
Philippines	1.1	0.9	-	0.2
British Commonwealth excl. India & Pakistan	3.2	-	1.2	4.4
USSR & other East European Communist countries	5.7	1.1	-	4.6
French Union	1.3	-	0.3	1.6
Western Europe (other than France and U. K.)	2.8	-	1.3	4.1
India, Pakistan, & Burma	1.4	-	0.1	1.5
Japan	0.1	-	0.9	1.0
Taiwan	1.2	1.0	-	0.2
Indonesia	1.2	1.0	-	0.2
Other Asian importing countries	0.2	-	0.6	0.8
Mexico	0.4	-	-	0.4
Dominican Republic	0.5	0.5	-	-
Argentina	0.5	-	-	0.5
Brazil	0.8	0.1	-	0.7
Peru	0.4	0.3	-	0.1
Other South American countries	0.1	-	0.3	0.4
Others and rounding errors	0.4	-	0.2	0.8
Total	28.5	7.8	7.8	28.5

1/ Countries arranged as in Table 1, i.e., according to present political status.

Under the net trade concept, the annual rate of growth in world sugar trade appears even smaller than the 1.1 percent calculated from sugar import data as customarily reported, i.e., including shipments from overseas territories to mother countries and counting imports for reexport twice. According to Table 2, net imports averaged 7.8 million tons a year during 1935-39. On that basis, net imports would have grown only at the rate of 0.7 percent to 8.8 million tons in 1954. However, countries were arranged according to their present political status in Table 2. This means that about 550,000 tons of sugar shipped in domestic commerce within prewar Germany was considered as part of the 1.3 million tons of net imports into Western Europe. If correction is made for this item, world net imports in 1935-39 averaged only about 7.25 million tons and the annual growth rate between then and 1954 was 1.1 percent--coincidentally the same as that calculated from sugar import data as customarily reported.

The principal changes between 1935-39 and 1954 were the following: net imports of the United States (including imports from the Philippines) increased at an annual rate of 1.8 percent compared to the world rate of 1.1 percent and to the annual rate by which United States sugar production grew, also 1.1 percent.

On the other hand, net imports into the British Commonwealth, exclusive of India and Pakistan, did not increase, but rather declined from 1.2 to 0.7 million tons per annum. This decline and the 1.9 million-ton production increase of Commonwealth countries measure the effect of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. Net imports of the French Union declined from 0.3 million tons to nothing and West Germany increased sugar production within her present area almost by the amount of sugar formerly shipped there from the areas which now make up the Soviet Zone and parts of Poland. India and Pakistan increased their net imports from 0.1 to almost 1 million tons; but prospects for 1956 and future years are for a return to minimal imports. As to net exports, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Peru, and Brazil increased their combined exports from 3.8 to 6.1 million tons, while the combined exports of Taiwan and Indonesia declined from 2.0 to 0.8 million tons.

Sugar trade concepts are further complicated by trade in sugar containing manufactured products, such as candy or sweetened condensed milk. Generally, sugar trade statistics do not reveal such trade and the concept of consumption includes industrial use as well as eating. Sugar exported in manufactured products is not chargeable to International Sugar Agreement quotas, except where sugar mixtures are traded as a means to nullify the quotas. Sometimes, however, from an analytical point of view, sugar exported in manufactured products cannot be overlooked. The Netherlands, for instance, exported about 100,000 tons of sugar, raw value, in the form of manufactured products in 1954. Failure to recognize this would result in overstating Dutch per capita consumption by about 19 pounds. This kind of trade is also of interest from a regulatory standpoint.

Nations for which this kind of trade is important, customarily exempt sugar contained in exported manufactured products from all taxes and duties. Either such imposts are never levied or they are remitted upon proof of exportation.

In summary, world production of centrifugal sugar has increased at an annual rate of about 2.3 percent, while world population and also world sugar trade have grown at the lower annual rate of about 1.1 percent. A number of different concepts of world sugar trade are in use. Under one method, import (or export) data for all countries, territories, colonies, etc., are added. This method results in some duplication and in overstating the proportion of world centrifugal sugar production which is exchanged among nations. Under the net trade concept employed in connection with International Sugar Agreement export quotas, only about 22 percent of sugar production was exported to the world free market and to the United States.

Although the United States has only about 6.3 percent of world population, it consumes about 21 percent of world sugar production and imports about 44 percent of world net sugar exports.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Administrative action</u>
October 31, 1955	Certification by the Department required for entry of all Hawaiian sugar after close of business November 1, 1955. Since more than 80 percent of the 1955 Hawaiian quota has been filled, this action is necessary to prevent sugar in excess of the quota from being entered. This requirement will remain in effect until January 1, 1956.

PURCHASE PROGRAM

On October 31, 1955, the United States Department of Agriculture announced that 100,000 tons of sugar to meet requirements under the foreign mutual security programs of the United States Government will be purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation in the continental sugar producing areas. The purchases are expected to be made before the end of 1955 to relieve the domestic sugar surplus which is especially burdensome in the mainland cane States of Louisiana and Florida and some of the domestic beet areas. Purchases will be made under offers to be announced at a later date.

The action is in keeping with the objectives of a provision of H. R. 7030 which was passed by the House of Representatives during the first session of the 84th Congress and of Senate Resolution 147 which was approved by the Senate during the same session.

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. Final data on September deliveries of sugar for United States consumption 794,000 short tons, raw value, as compared with previously published preliminary total for that month of 808,000 tons. October deliveries of sugar for United States consumption 719,000 tons (preliminary) up 12 percent from October 1954, but down 9 percent from September 1955.

Deliveries for the 10 months January through October, 7,214,000 tons, up 4.4 percent from same period of 1954; beet processors total deliveries up 148,000 tons, 10.1 percent; refiners' up 160,000 tons, 3.3 percent; and importers of direct-consumption sugar up 35,000 tons, 6.7 percent; mainland cane mills' total deliveries were down 23,000 tons, 30.8 percent.
2. Primary distributors' stocks October 31, 1,232,000 tons (preliminary), 29,000 tons smaller than a year earlier, but 369,000 tons larger than the previous month. Beet processors' stocks down 37,000 tons from a year ago, but up 403,000 tons from a month ago--the increase during September was 23,000 tons larger this year than last. Refiners' total stocks 468,000 tons, up 25,000 tons from same date last year, but 20,000 less than at the end of September 1955. Importers' stocks 35,000 tons, down 18,000 tons and 21,000 tons from a year ago and a month ago, respectively; mainland cane mills' stocks 25,000 tons (estimated) compared with 23,000 tons a year ago and 18,000 tons a month ago.
3. Charges to quotas, January through October totals, 7,491,000 tons, up 172,000 tons from last year. Domestic beet area up 136,000 tons; mainland cane area up 80,000 tons; Puerto Rico up 76,000 tons; "full duty" countries up 7,700 tons. Charges to quota of Hawaii down 43,000 tons and of Cuba down 91,000 tons.

All of the Philippines quota had been filled by October 31, except 1,338 tons of the direct-consumption portion. Approximate unfilled balances for other areas were: Domestic beet, 189,000 tons; mainland cane, 107,000 tons; Hawaii, 168,000 tons; Puerto Rico, 90,000 tons; Virgin Islands, 3,900 tons; Cuba, 345,000 tons; and "full duty" countries, 8,300 tons.

4. Shipments of sugar to the North Central region were 25 percent larger and to the Western region 17 percent larger during the third quarter of 1955 than during the same quarter of 1954. Shipments to the New England and Middle Atlantic regions were about the same as a year ago and to the Southern region 1 percent smaller.

As compared with the second quarter of this year, shipments were larger to each of the five geographic regions; to the Western region, up 70 percent, an increase 14 percent greater than in 1954; to the North Central region, up 20 percent as contrasted with a decrease of 2.4 percent last year. Increases from the second to the third quarter this year in shipments to the other regions ranged from 6 to 9 percent--these were smaller respectively than the increases a year ago.

5. Raw sugar price, duty paid New York, \$6.06 per 100 pounds, averaged 6 cents higher in October than in September; world sugar price, f.a.s., Cuba, \$3.28, up 1 cent per 100 pounds. Quoted wholesale price of refined cane sugar at New York averaged \$8.63 per 100 pounds and ranged from \$8.49 to \$8.52 in the Gulf, Chicago-West, and Pacific Coast territories, up 2 cents to 9 cents from the September averages. Beet sugar quoted prices were the customary 10 to 20 cents per 100 pounds lower than refined cane quotations.

Table 3.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during January-September 1955 and 1954

	1955 (short tons, raw value)	1954 (short tons, raw value)
<u>Continental United States</u>		
Refiners' raw	2,123	881
Refiners' refined	4,466,443	4,418,815
Beet processors	1,492,055	1,316,833
Importers' direct-consumption	524,598	487,955
Mainland cane mills' direct-consumption	48,325	67,551
Total	6,533,544	6,292,035
Deliveries for export, livestock feed, etc.	38,566 2/	23,146
For continental consumption 1/	6,494,978	6,268,889
<u>Puerto Rico</u>	70,341	71,682
<u>Hawaii</u>	35,783	32,237

1/ Includes deliveries for United States military forces at home and abroad.

2/ Reported January-August as 48,091, should have been 33,894

Table 4.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, September 30, 1955 and 1954

	1955 (short tons, raw value)	1954 (short tons, raw value)
Refiners' raw	274,485	262,548
Refiners' refined	214,100	227,410
Beet processors	301,413	362,042
Importers' direct-consumption	55,850	72,145
Mainland cane mills	17,918	4,707
Total	863,766	928,852

Table 5. -Raw sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts and meltings January-September, 1955 *

	(short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1955	249,667
Receipts	4,541,694
Meltings	4,514,753
Deliveries for direct consumption	2,123
Stocks, September 30, 1955	274,485
Source: Compiled from reports on Forms SU-72,73 and 74 from cane refiners. * For receipts by source of supply, see Table 9.	

Table 6.-Refined sugar: Refiners' and beet processors' stocks, production and deliveries, January-September 1955

	Cane sugar (short tons, raw value)	Beet sugar (short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1955	189,212	1,305,707
Production	4,491,331	487,761
Deliveries	4,466,443	1,492,055
Stocks, September 30, 1955	214,100	301,413

Source: Compiled from reports on Forms SU-72, 73 & 74 and SU-70 from cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors, respectively.

Table 7. Direct-consumption sugar: Importers' stocks, receipts and deliveries - January-September 1955 1/

	(short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1955	23,310
Receipts	557,138
Deliveries	524,598
Stocks, September 30, 1955	55,850

1/ For receipt by source of supply, see Table 9.

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-75 from importers of direct-consumption sugar.

Table 8.- Mainland sugarcane mills' stocks, production and deliveries of sugar, January-September 1955

	(short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1955	162,601
Production	96,180
Deliveries:	
For further processing	192,538
For direct consumption	48,325
Total	240,863
Stocks, September 30, 1955	17,918

Source: Compiled from reports submitted by mainland sugarcane processors and processor-refiners.

Table 9.- Refiners and importers: Receipts by source of supply, January-September 1955

Source of supply	Refiners	Importers
	(raw sugar)	(DC sugar)
	(short tons, raw value)	
Cuba	1,869,333	357,514
Hawaii	757,606	25,641
Mainland cane area	180,709	0
Philippines, Republic of the	903,148	6,412
Puerto Rico	755,040	125,236
Virgin Islands	8,075	0
Other countries	66,219	42,335
Not identifiable	1,564	0
Total	4,541,694	557,138

Table 10. Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, October and January-October, 1955 and 1954

	1955 1/		1954	
	October	Jan.-Oct.	October	Jan.-Oct.
	(short tons, raw value)			
Refiners	562,034	5,030,076	450,302	4,869,998
Beet processors	120,088	1,612,143	146,980	1,463,813
Importers	35,334	559,987	36,717	524,672
Mainland sugarcane				
mills	4,034	52,828	8,767	76,318
Total	721,490	7,255,034	642,766	6,934,801
Deliveries for export,				
livestock feed etc.	2,535	41,101	304	23,450
For continental				
consumption 2/	718,955	7,213,933	642,462	6,911,351

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 11.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, October 31, 1955 and October 31, 1954

	1955 1/	1954
	(short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raw	230,580	213,652
Refiners' refined	237,728	230,068
Beet processors	704,315	741,732
Importers	34,723	52,987
Mainland sugarcane mills	25,000 2/	22,774
Total	1,232,346	1,261,213

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Not available; estimated

Table 12 .-Status of 1955 Sugar Quotas as of October 31, 1955

Areas	Quota	Credit for draw- back of duty	Charge to quota & offset to draw- back of duty 1/		Unfilled balance	
			Total	Direct consump- tion from offshore areas 2/	Total	Within dir- ect consump- tion limits for offshore areas
Short tons, raw value						
Domestic beet	1,800,000		1,610,958		189,042	
Mainland cane	500,000		393,236	3/	106,764	
Hawaii	1,052,000		884,016	27,959	167,984	1,657
Puerto Rico	1,080,000		990,163	125,480	89,837	553
Virgin Islands	12,000		8,075		3,925	
Republic of the Philippines	977,000	0	975,662	9,599	1,338	1,338
Cuba	2,859,840	3,142	2,517,646	374,673	345,336	1,092
Other foreign countries (See below)	119,160	366	111,182	40,547	8,344	0
Total	8,400,000	3,508	7,490,938	578,258	912,570	4,640

Foreign countries
other than Cuba
and Republic of
the Philippines

Dominican Republic	32,525	155	28,646	8,791	4,034	)
El Salvador 4/	0	0	0	0	0	)
Haiti	3,147	53	2,799	0	401	)
Mexico	13,485	21	12,657	10,525	849	)
Nicaragua	8,387	0	7,787	7,787	600	)
Peru	55,658	137	53,344	7,495	2,451	)
Unspecified countries (those without indi- vidual prorations)	5,958	0	5,949	5/ 5,949	9	6/)
Total	119,160	366	111,182	40,547	8,344	

LIQUID SUGAR 7/

(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)			
Cuba	7,970,558	7,970,549	9
Dominican Republic	830,894	801,873	29,021
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar reported as marketed against allotments through October 31, 1955. (b) Charges for all other areas are those made upon entry or certification for entry as of October 31, 1955.

2/ Includes raw sugar for direct consumption from Cuba, 15,796; Philippines, 178; Puerto Rico, 160; Hawaii, 31; Total 16,165.

3/ Estimated in part.

4/ Quota was reappropriated when country was declared a deficit area. However, under provisions of Section 204 (c) 4,434 tons may still enter.

5/ Belgium, 229; China (Formosa), 1,172; Costa Rica, 1,052; Denmark, 1,112; Hong Kong, 33; Netherlands, 1,152; Panama, 1,046; Colombia, 149; Canada, 4; Total, 5,949. The above countries, except Colombia, entered 10 tons each under Section 212 in addition to amounts shown. Also entered under Section 212 were 9 tons from Colombia and 10 tons each from the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

6/ Applications being held pending availability of quota comprise: Hong Kong, 11; Netherlands, 1,118; Costa Rica, 1,099; Denmark, 42; Formosa, 1,196; Colombia, 2,430; Belgium, 590; Canada, 1,062; Total, 7,548.

Table 13.-Comparison of charges to quotas and offsets to drawback of duty
January - October 1955 and 1954

(short tons, raw value and percentages)

Area	1955 1/ Tons	1954 2/ Tons	Increase		Decrease	
			Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent
Domestic beet	1,610,958	1,475,052 ³	135,906	9.2		
Mainland cane	393,236	313,308 ⁴	79,928	25.5		
Hawaii	884,016	926,796			42,780	4.6
Puerto Rico	990,163	913,812	76,351	8.4		
Virgin Islands	8,075	4,275	3,800	88.9		
Republic of the Philippines	975,662	974,000	1,662	.2		
Cuba	2,517,646	2,608,516			90,870	3.5
Other foreign countries (see below)	111,182	103,432	7,750	7.5		
Total	7,490,938	7,319,191	171,747	2.3		
Foreign countries other than Cuba and Republic of the Philippines						
Dominican Republic	28,646	28,137	509	1.8		
El Salvador	0	0	0	0		
Haiti	2,799	2,682	117	4.4		
Mexico	12,657	11,568	1,089	9.4		
Nicaragua	7,787	7,832			45	.6
Peru	53,344	47,653	5,691	11.9		
Unspecified countries (those without in- dividual pro- portions)	5,949	5,560	389	7.0		
Total	111,182	103,432	7,750	7.5		

LIQUID SUGAR

(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)						
Cuba	7,970,549	7,953,986	16,563	.2		
Dominican Republic	801,873	830,894			29,021	3.5
British West Indies	0	0				

1/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar reported as marketed against allotments through October 31, 1955; (b) Charges for all other areas are those made upon entry or certification for entry as of October 31, 1955.

2/ Charges to quota made upon marketings, entry, or certification for entry.

3/ Partly estimated.

4/ Revised.

Table 14.-Status of 1955 Sugar Quotas as of November 14, 1955

Areas	Quota	Credit for draw- back of duty	Charge to quota & offset to draw- back of duty 1/		Total	Unfilled balance
			Total	Direct consump- tion from offshore areas 2/		Within dir- ect consump- tion limits for offshore areas
Short tons, raw value						
Domestic beet	1,800,000		1,657,958 3/		142,042	
Mainland cane	500,000		420,236 3/		79,764	
Hawaii	1,052,000		920,555	27,959	131,445	1,657
Puerto Rico	1,080,000		1,030,624	125,480	49,376	553
Virgin Islands	12,000		8,075		3,925	
Republic of the Philippines	977,000		976,179	9,599	821	821
Cuba	2,859,840	3,536	2,637,352	375,407	226,024	358
Other foreign countries (see below)	119,160	438	111,187	40,552	8,411	0
Total	8,400,000	3,974	7,762,166	578,997	641,808	3,389
Foreign countries other than Cuba and Republic of the Philippines						
Dominican Republic	32,525	189	28,646	8,791	4,068	)
El Salvador 4/	0	0	0	0	0	)
Haiti	3,147	53	2,799	0	401	)
Mexico	13,485	21	12,657	10,525	849	) 0
Nicaragua	8,387	0	7,787	7,787	600	)
Peru	55,658	175	53,344	7,495	2,489	)
Unspecified countries (those without indi- vidual prorations)	5,958	0	5,954 5/	5,954	4 6/	)
Total	119,160	438	111,187	40,552	8,411	

LIQUID SUGAR 7/

(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)			
Cuba	7,970,558	7,970,549	9
Dominican Republic	830,894	801,873	29,021
British West Indies	300,000	0	300,000

1/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic beet and mainland cane sugar reported as marketed against allotments through October 31, 1955 and estimated marketings between November 1-14, 1955; (b) Charges for all other areas are those made upon entry or certification for entry as of November 14, 1955

2/ Includes raw sugar for direct consumption from Cuba, 15,796; Philippines, 178; Puerto Rico, 160; Hawaii, 31; Total, 16,165.

3/ Estimated in part.

4/ Quota was reprorated when country was declared a deficit area. However, under provisions of Section 204 (c) 4,434 tons may still enter.

5/ Belgium, 229; China (Formosa), 1,172; Costa Rica, 1,052; Denmark, 1,112; Hong Kong, 38; Netherlands, 1,152; Panama, 1,046; Colombia, 149; Canada, 4; Total, 5,954. The above countries, except Colombia, entered 10 tons each under Section 212 in addition to amounts shown. Also entered under Section 212 were 9 tons from Colombia, and 10 tons each from the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

6/ Applications being held pending availability of quota comprise: Hong Kong, 11; Netherlands, 1,118; Costa Rica, 1,099; Denmark, 42; Formosa, 1,196; Colombia, 2,430; Belgium, 590; Canada, 1,062; Total, 7,548.

7/ 17,902 gallons entered by United Kingdom and 600 gallons entered by Australia under Section 212.

Table 15.-Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors by states, September 1955

State	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consump- tion sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
100-pound bags, refined equivalent					
New England					
Connecticut	114,826		1,820		116,646
Maine	70,002				70,002
Massachusetts	493,963		1,236		495,199
New Hampshire	30,006				30,006
Rhode Island	45,810		300		46,110
Vermont	21,136		7,000		28,136
Total	775,743		10,356		786,099
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	611,858		47,683		659,541
New York	1,574,078		88,012		1,662,090
Pennsylvania	958,843		91,714		1,050,559
Total	3,144,779		227,409		3,372,190
North Central					
Illinois	860,278	332,067	11,000	23,664	1,227,009
Indiana	372,349	16,080	6,941		395,370
Iowa	63,169	144,976			208,145
Kansas	65,684	76,350			142,034
Michigan	264,211	125,630	24,952		414,793
Minnesota	92,529	179,697			272,226
Missouri	256,839	62,625			319,464
Nebraska	53,659	117,452	340		171,451
North Dakota	1,936	42,760	303		44,999
Ohio	747,773	9,221	31,977		788,971
South Dakota	4,528	42,407			46,935
Wisconsin	152,635	103,399	3,800		259,834
Total	2,935,590	1,252,664	79,313	23,664	4,291,231
Southern					
Alabama	194,684				194,684
Arkansas	99,683	1,000			100,683
Delaware	13,141				13,141
Dist. of Columbia	46,292		1,200		47,492
Florida	108,174		156,326	2,783	267,283
Georgia	297,083		105,510		402,593
Kentucky	183,068		3,372		186,440
Louisiana	334,077			1,734	335,811
Maryland	297,746		40,184		337,930
Mississippi	157,875				157,875
North Carolina	258,315		160,881		359,196
Oklahoma	96,880	28,166			125,046
South Carolina	137,767		23,547		161,314
Tennessee	254,988		2,994		257,982
Texas	587,654	69,179	16,487		673,320
Virginia	208,935		72,070		281,005
West Virginia	118,883		5,674		124,557
Total	3,395,245	98,345	528,245	4,517	4,026,352
Western					
Arizona	23,848	16,945			40,793
California	800,680	1,023,999	7,200		1,831,879
Colorado	8,770	122,192			130,962
Idaho	4,778	58,254			63,032
Montana	2,345	44,058			46,403
Nevada	6,185	3,277			9,462
New Mexico	9,375	17,531			26,906
Oregon	77,870	118,586	10,090		206,546
Utah	8,936	94,931			103,867
Washington	89,660	218,683	13,398		321,741
Wyoming	931	18,307			19,238
Total	1,033,378	1,736,763	30,688		2,800,829
GRAND TOTAL	11,284,735	3,087,772	876,011	28,183	15,276,701

Table 16.-Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors by states, third quarter 1955^{1/}

State	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consump- tion sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
	100-pound bags, refined equivalent				
New England					
Connecticut	338,369		12,520		350,889
Maine	217,510		750		218,260
Massachusetts	1,252,687		34,985		1,287,672
New Hampshire	100,238		1,200		101,438
Rhode Island	129,262		4,950		134,212
Vermont	66,986		22,000		88,986
Total	2,105,052		76,405		2,181,457
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	1,751,281		256,047		2,007,328
New York	4,448,257		401,883		4,850,140
Pennsylvania	2,730,142		545,073	30	3,275,245
Total	8,929,680		1,203,003	30	10,132,713
North Central					
Illinois	2,378,379	1,692,961	11,000	115,044	4,197,384
Indiana	1,033,401	160,229	34,699	1	1,228,330
Iowa	205,943	476,779			682,722
Kansas	163,509	294,813			458,322
Michigan	873,087	525,879	119,000	1,600	1,519,566
Minnesota	181,124	738,369			919,493
Missouri	744,846	340,240		1	1,085,087
Nebraska	86,096	467,364	680		554,140
North Dakota	3,474	147,154	303		150,931
Ohio	2,117,459	41,009	156,102	2	2,314,572
South Dakota	24,103	122,129			146,232
Wisconsin	489,537	440,532	28,118		958,187
Total	8,300,958	5,447,458	349,902	116,648	14,214,966
Southern					
Alabama	641,631			3	641,634
Arkansas	346,381	9,400			355,781
Delaware	44,657				44,657
Dist. of Columbia	140,340		7,725		148,065
Florida	312,916		458,764	7,310	778,990
Georgia	968,021		321,638		1,289,659
Kentucky	634,295	2,000	17,753		654,048
Louisiana	1,063,801			8,819	1,072,620
Maryland	919,217		194,009		1,113,226
Mississippi	500,080			690	500,770
North Carolina	786,940		286,338		1,073,278
Oklahoma	290,480	107,865		500	398,845
South Carolina	433,407		64,424		497,831
Tennessee	882,921		11,423	356	894,700
Texas	1,689,651	235,447	81,283	11	2,006,392
Virginia	624,804		246,666		871,470
West Virginia	316,039		27,295		343,334
Total	10,595,581	354,712	1,717,318	17,689	12,685,300
Western					
Arizona	68,903	61,855			130,758
California	2,207,517	3,499,902	79,267		5,786,686
Colorado	26,631	341,102			367,733
Idaho	18,807	144,389			163,196
Montana	3,506	136,410			139,916
Nevada	17,899	13,228			31,127
New Mexico	27,969	54,108			82,077
Oregon	173,028	439,075	62,328		674,431
Utah	18,931	244,901			263,832
Washington	240,228	625,754	68,381		934,363
Wyoming	2,764	48,481			51,245
Total	2,806,183	5,609,205	209,976		8,625,364
GRAND TOTAL	32,737,454	11,411,375	3,556,604	134,367	47,839,800

^{1/} Includes revision in the published monthly figures for July and August 1955.

Table 17-Sugar: Prices, production, and stocks

Period	Prices (Gross) <u>1/</u>					
	Raw cane		Refined cane, quoted wholesale			
	N.Y. duty paid	World fas, Cuba	New York	Gulf	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast
	Cents per pound					
1949-54 annual av.	6.07	4.28	8.40	8.35	8.36	8.41
1954 annual av.	6.09	3.26	8.72	8.55	8.56	8.50
1955						
January	5.96	3.17	8.65	8.50	8.50	8.50
February	5.94	3.17	8.62	8.50	8.50	8.50
March	5.84	3.22	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.50
April	5.82	3.51	8.55	9.50	8.50	8.50
May	5.95	3.38	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.50
June	6.02	3.26	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.50
July	6.01	3.22	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.50
August	6.02	3.22	8.55	8.47	8.44	8.50
September	6.00	3.27	8.55	8.45	8.40	8.50
October	6.06	3.28	8.63	8.50	8.49	8.52
Jan.-Oct. av.	5.96	3.25	8.58	8.49	8.48	8.50

Period	Prices (Gross) (continued) <u>1/</u>			
	Refined beet, quoted wholesale		Refined, retail	
	New York (Eastern)	Chicago-West	Pacific Coast	U. S. average
	Cents per pound			
1949-54 annual av.	8.22	8.16	8.31	10.13
1954 annual av.	8.50	8.35	8.40	10.52
1955				
January	8.45	8.30	8.40	10.46
February	8.42	8.30	8.40	10.46
March	8.35	8.30	8.40	10.44
April	8.35	8.30	8.40	10.42
May	8.35	8.30	8.40	10.42
June	8.35	8.30	8.40	10.40
July	8.35	8.30	8.40	10.38
August	8.35	8.24	8.40	10.38
September	8.35	8.20	8.40	10.40
October	8.43	8.29	8.42	
Jan.-Oct. av.	8.38	8.28	8.40	10.42 <u>2/</u>

Period	Production and month-end stocks, refined			
	Production		Month-end stocks	
	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors
	1,000 short tons, raw value			
1949-54 monthly av.	480	144	248 <u>3/</u>	729 <u>3/</u>
1954 monthly av.	475	166	254 <u>3/</u>	810 <u>3/</u>
1955				
January	434	111	210	1,307
February	438	21	239	1,209
March	523	33	286	1,074
April	437	36	291	980
May	461	38	287	867
June	488	46	233	709
July	522	36	214	505
August	604	49	212	348
September	584	118	214	301
October <u>4/</u>	586	561	238	742
Jan.-Oct. av.	508	105	242	804

1/ Quoted wholesale refined prices represent the current quotations of cane refiners and beet processors even though orders sometimes are taken on a day to day basis at a lower price. For example, during the first six months of 1955 sugar actually sold in the Chicago-West territory at 20¢ less than the quoted price with an additional 10¢ allowance for direct shipments to much of that sales area. On July 7 the 10¢ allowance was discontinued although the 20¢ differential between quoted and day to day price was continued. As of August 15 the quoted price as well as the day to day price became 8.40 for cane and 8.20 for beets. This represented an increase of 10¢ over the former day to day selling price but a reduction from the quoted prices previously in effect.

2/ January through September average. 3/ Over-quota stocks at the end of the year included.

4/ Preliminary.

